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SUPPLY CABLE, TELEPHONE EXCHANGE TO CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS; MECHANIZE PRODUCTION

SHIPS CABLE TO VOLGA-DON CANAL PROJECT -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 20 Jan 52

The Yerevan Cable Plant is manufacturing special cable for electric power. The first thousand meters of the new cable have been shipped to plants building electric tractors.

Yerevan, Kommunist, 1 Feb 52

The Yerevan Cable Plant has shipped 5,000 meters of cable to the Volga-Don Canal project.

Yerevan, Kommunist, 6 Feb 52

During the past year the Yerevan Cable Plant has shipped ahead of schedule more than 73,000 meters of flexible wire, 34,000 meters of PRTO wire, and 6 tons of special strip copper to the Volga-Don, South Ukrainian, and North Crimean canal projects.

INCREASES OUTPUT BY 40 PERCENT -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 16 Feb 52

The Yerevan Cable Plant has exceeded its 1951 plan in all respects, increasing its output 40 percent above that of 1950. There was a 30-percent reduction in rejects in basic types of output, such as installation wire, light and medium flexible cable, and electric light cord.

Formerly, ordinary flexible cable was covered with rubber sheathing. The plant was given the task of organizing, in a short time, the output of power and testing cable with rubber insulation and a flexible sheathing made of chlorovinylite.

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Chief Technician N. Bulavenko, Engineer A. Petrosyan Kazakhetsyan, foreman of insulation shop, and Zh. Shakhbazyan, leader of the machinists' brigade, have remodeled the head of the hot extrusion press and changed the system of heating, thus making it a combination electric-oil heating unit. In preparation for extrusion, the plastic material must be subjected to high temperature. To accomplish this, a special aggregate was added to the extrusion press.

This change in production methods has made it possible to use extruded chlorovinylite instead of lead for cable sheathing. These procedures made it possible to save 23 tons of lead in 1951.

The plant has developed a new rubber compound for the sheathing of flexible cable. Its experience in making new compounds was adopted by other cable enterprises. In 1951, the plant produced more than 3,000 kilometers of flexible cable sheathed in the new compound. A new special type of coring cable for the petroleum industry has also been developed. It differs from the old type in that it has a 30 percent smaller diameter and has 25 percent more mechanical strength. In reducing the cable's size, 300 kilograms of rubber are saved for every kilometer of cable.

The plant faces some very important undertakings in 1952 -- to produce new types of cable products and to fulfill the stepped-up plan without reducing production. In addition to the manufacture of cable with the new chlorovinylite coverings, the plant is undertaking to produce a rubber-insulated power cable with a new covering, thus saving at least 50 tons of lead annually.

The plant is now organizing the production of a special type of cable with a resilient rubber core for use with coal-cutting machines.

Yerevan, Kommunist, 10 Feb 52

The rubber production shop of the Yerevan Cable Plant has installed a heavy-duty calender, which will double the output of rubberized fabric and raise the quality of the product.

UKRKABEL' PLANT COMPLETES ORDERS FOR 1952 -- Moscow, Pravda, 26 Jan 52

The Kiev Ukrkabel' Plant has completed ahead of schedule its first consignment on 1952 orders. A carload of wire and electric light cord was delivered the other day to the Tsimlanskaya GES project.

Kiev, Pravda, Ukrainy, 15 Feb 52

The Kiev Ukrkabel Plant has completed the last section of installation wire and electric light cord on the 1952 order for the Volga-Don Canal project.

Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 20 Feb 52

The Kiev Ukrkabel' Plant shipped the last carload of its 12-month order to the Volga-Don Canal project on 12 February 1952, fulfilling its 1952 quota in 1½ months.

FULFILLS PLAN AHEAD OF SCHEDULE -- Moscow, Pravda, 31 Jan 52

The Kolchuginsk Cable Plant, fulfilling its quarter assignment ahead of schedule, recently shipped 2,000 meters of flexible and power cable to the Stalingrad GES project.

IMPROVE PRODUCTION; SUPPLY VOLGA-DON CANAL PROJECT -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 12 Jan 52

In the last few years, the Riga VEF Plant has completely converted the assembly of radio receivers and telephone equipment to constant-flow methods.

Millions of metal fasteners, such as screws, bolts, cotter pins, and wood screws, are manufactured by the plant. In the past, these items were machined on lathes. Now, they are made by the screw-thread rolling machines. This method increases production tenfold, reduces the consumption of material by one third, and produces considerable savings in cutting tools.

However, the introduction of progressive methods in the production of screws has created a disproportion in the time spent in upsetting, knurling threads, and cutting slots in the screws. The last operation, which is done on a hand-fed milling machine, retarded the output of the parts. Innovators of the automatics shop designed and built an automatic machine for the slotting of screws, thus increasing the labor productivity on this operation seven times. The introduction of the slotting machine completed the complex mechanization of the machining of screws.

In the assembly shops much time is consumed in cutting wires and trimming the ends by hand. A group of innovators designed an automatic machine which cuts wires and trims their ends mechanically, thus increasing labor productivity ten times.

Most of the assembly work in the manufacturing of radio receivers and telephone receivers was formerly done by hand. The use of special instruments, tools, and accessories now makes the work of the assemblers easier and speeds up the conveyer.

In the commutator shop, so-called testing "combines" for controlling the quality of work of the finished commutators are used successfully. Formerly, testing was done by hand in separate steps, but now a number of dimensions are checked simultaneously. The use of these instruments has shortened the time required for control operations, raised the labor productivity of controllers, and improved the quality of inspection. These combines were introduced in the testing of automatic telephone exchanges. The mechanization of technical control is also feasible in other sections.

For these reasons, a broad expansion of socialist competition among innovators, Stakhanovites, engineers, and technicians for the complex mechanization of manual labor is proposed.

In line with this proposal, a device for removing burrs from telephone dial gears is being introduced in the telephone equipment machine shop. The use of the new device reduces labor costs three times.

Complex brigades should be created to resolve the most complicated questions of mechanization. Besides the plant workers, scholars of the Academy of Sciences Latvian SSR and of the Latvian State University should be included in the composition of these brigades.

Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 14 Jan 52

The Riga VEF Plant has prepared for shipment to the Volga-Don Canal project an automatic telephone exchange of 400 lines. Many electrical instruments have also been manufactured for the Tsimlyanskaya GES project by this plant.

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INCREASE PRODUCTION OF RADIO RECEIVERS -- Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 1 Jan 52

USSR production of radio receivers in 1951 exceeded that of 1950 by 25 percent.

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